The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,705. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEARLE—February 2nd, at the Observatory, Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Searle, late Indian Navy of twins, still born.

MARRIAGE.

CARSS—BANNISTER—On the 2nd instant, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Richard Galbraith M.A. the Rev. Thomas Carss, Missionary C.M.S., to Ellen Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. J. T. Bannister, L.L.D. Sunderland England. No Cards.

DEATH.

POULIER—At Colaba, on the 3rd February, Mr. Charles Frederick Poulier (Pensioned Conductor Marine Storekeeper's Department) aged 54 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodations. As there are now only two cabins disengaged, intending Passengers should make speedy application to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, H. DE GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

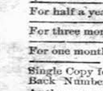
(To sail about 1st March.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

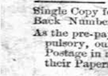
THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. LEMON," Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. fast sailing Bark "AZELIA," BROWN Master, 287 Tons, Register, ready for any business. Enquire at D. F. BILLIMORIA & Co. No. 9, Rampart Row.

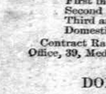
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf from Bombay on 10th February, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, touching at Karrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Bushire, and Mohomrah; also Laree, if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient enducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY, EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.

TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *Bhoonal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £13 7.3 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Brusewitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE AND MERWANJEE,
Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship *HENRY MILLER*, arrived from Hongkong, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. E. & H. SAPOORJEE & Co.
Chartereers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marietta*, from Liverpool, R. BROWN, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Wadmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	2502	1 Case.
J T } F D }	18	1 „
J M F	1/12	12 „
S C & Co.	...	7 „
S F	1/8	8 „
T H	9/12	4 „

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

WANTED:—A strong serviceable SHIGRAM, *Not* Palanquin Shape—one that has been a little used, with or without Horse and Harness. Apply to H. care of HERBERT and Co.

NOTICE.—By mutual consent Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE has ceased to be a partner in our Firm from this date, 1st January 1864.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSAN & Co.
આંમદભાઈ ગુલાંમહુસેનના કંપનની.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration. ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hothersthorp*, for the use of this Company, in 1860 missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them. THOMAS BLACK,
Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Accounts will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.

Bombay, 1st February 1864. Acting Collector.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LAST SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, RUTTONBAEE, his Wife... ... ... } Plaintiff.

vs.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE... ... ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; all persons claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Munchjeee Gugrat, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Intestate in the Pleadings named are peremptorily required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims before me at my Chambers in Court-house, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 26th day of January 1864.

GEO. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

FRIDAY 5TH FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors Report of the progress of the Company.

LECKIE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED,—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and-free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness. By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of MR. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will take place at the following Government Depots in the Calthan and Bassein Talookas:—

Talooka Callian.

At Budjapoor Railway Station on 1st February 1864.

Talooka Bunder.

At Cotton Bunder on 4th February 1864.
At Bunder Paey on 6th do.
At Bunder Paeygaum on 8th do.
At Bunder Bhatana on 10th do.

Conditions of sale are notified in the Government Gazette.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, Kone, 30th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will take place at the following Government Depots in the Bhiwndy and Kolwan Talookas.

Talooka Bhewndy.

At Wassind Railway Station on 15th February 1864.

Talooka Kolwan.

At Shapoor Railway Station on 17th February 1864.
At Kurdee do. 20th do.
At Kussora do. 25th do.

Conditions of sale are notified in the Government Gazette.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, Kone, 30th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Linjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker. Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER; in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1851 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per doz.
„ 3, „ „ Ditto in Pints ..... 11 8 „ „
„ 5, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ..... 16 8 „ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints ..... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ..... 12 0 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns:—

Champagne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s.....Rs. 36 per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.do..... „ 40 do.
Nonpareil do. do..... „ 42 do.
Sherry Misc's Blue Seal, Do. in quarts... „ 32 do.
Do. do. Yellow do. ..... „ 26 do.
Do. do. Black do. ..... „ 30 do.
Brandy, Martell's..... „ 38 do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Millers)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.'s ..... Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown. 28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James ..... 35 „
Do. do. fine Sparkling Regd, a Crown. 28 „
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal ..... 25 „
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal ..... 28 „
BRANDY, fine Old Pale ..... 32 „
Do. do. Brown ..... 32 „
January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior ..... at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Pale..... do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior ..... do. „ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ..... do. „ 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine ..... do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy..... do. „ 25
St. GEORGE, do. Do. ..... do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ..... do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ..... do. „ 20
Do. do. do. ..... do. „ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)..... do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior ..... do. „ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADDERLEY, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. .....Rs. 40 0
Do. „ a Crown 30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..... 21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..... 40 0
Moselle, Sparkling Tod-Heatly & Co..... 36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..... 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..... 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal 30 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal 26 0
Do. Golden, Do. 26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal 26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 30 0
Claret Light Capsule, ... 15 0
Do. Yellow Seal 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints 32 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32 0
Port, Black Seal 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac 34 0
Do. Brand a Crown 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal 18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 800 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.

Price per copy to subscribers ..... Rs. 17
„ „ to Non-subscribers..... „ 20

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 15th February 1864.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

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A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath. On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Deodara*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 9.

Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.

The Queen's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as a Bill and Share Brokers.
Hummum Street, 3rd Feb. 1864. JOHN R. COALIS.

NOTICE.—Found at the Byculla Club, a small heartshaped ornament of black Jet part of a bracelet or broach. The owner is requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary.
Byculla Club, 3rd February 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at half past 4 P. M.
The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.
R. GALBRAITH, M. A.,
Secretary, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.
Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Bewares*, Captain McEWAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain McEWAN.
Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edward Grahams*, from London, P. McINTYRE, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without delay, for taking delivery of their Goods, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense, Captain McINTYRE, will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company on the 1st February 1864, a special General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the Capital of the Company from Rs. 6,50,000 to Rupees 13,00,000.
The Directors propose to give the present proprietors the option of taking up the new shares at par, at the rate of one new share for each old share.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd Feby. 1864. Managers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2ND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date of the Call as due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.
By order.
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
3rd February 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate completion by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.
The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a complete set of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.
*A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. on the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.
J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineer.
Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

GRANT PATRIOTIC NIGHT!

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MR. J. R. BLACK
Has the honour to intimate that his next Entertainment of National Songs will be that he entitles,
PATRIOTIC!!
AND WILL INCLUDE A VARIETY OF
NAVAL, MILITARY, PATRIOTIC AND OTHER SONGS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

English Song—The Right Little Tight Little Island ..... Dibdin.
Song—London's Bonnie Woods and Braes ..... Tannahill.
Song—Mother His Going away ..... Kovor.
Song—The Soldiers' Tear ..... Nelson.
Song—The Bay of Biscay ... Cherry.
Song—Poor Tompkins ..... Dibdin.
Song—And It's Ah! and It's Oh! ..... G. Loder.
Fantastic Songs—Not to say My Courage is Sinking (Macritana)..... Wallace.
Song—The Bowld Sojir Boy..... S. Lover,

PART II.

Song—We'll Hae HaveBut Heilan' Laddie there.
English Song—What will They say in England ..... Hobbs.
Sardinian National Hymn—Signor, Che Sei Nel Ciel.
Scotch Song—Over the Sea.
English Song—The Officer's Funeral.
Pianoforte—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
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Stalls..... 7 „

SINGLE ADMISSION.
Boxes..... Rs. 5 | Gallery..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit..... „ 1
Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co. and Messrs. THACKER & Co.
Doors open at half-past 8, commence at 9 precisely.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th instant.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

NOTICE:

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.
The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

NOTICE:

The public are informed that in future, the daily deliveries of letters and papers will be issued, from the Post Office at the following hours :—
9 A.M.
12 Noon.
4 P.M.
and the letter-boxes over the Island of Bombay, will be cleared at 11 A.M., 3 and 6 P.M., excepting on Sundays, when there will be one delivery at noon only, and one clearance of the letter boxes at 3 P.M.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ..... 7th 11h. 0m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday ..... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening (Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	4	Twilight ends 7.13.	6 35	5 53	7 51	8 23	
Fri.	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	9 0	9 28	
Sat.	6	Venus rises at 3.38.	6 34	5 55	9 54	10 20	
Sun.	7	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10 44	11 7	
Mon.	8	Shrove Monday.	6 33	5 55	11 30	11 52	
Tues.	9	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56	—	0 14	
Wed.	10	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	

2nd February 1864.
Time—Sh. Im. 8s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 27	KURRACHEE	Jan. 27
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Jan. 4
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 29
BANGALORE	Jan. 29	MALTA	Jan. 16
CALCUTTA	Jan. 26	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Jan. 5	OUDH	Jan. 27
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Jan. 28	RANGOON	Dec. 26
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

INATTENTION to trifles will often spoil enterprizes of great pith and moment; and it is much to be feared that the magnificent undertaking which now seems in so fair a way of completion, of uniting India with England by the telegraphic wire, may yet break down almost at our own doors, through the slothfulness and neglect of the Indian Government. By the middle of this year, unless the calculations of the engineers in charge of the Persian Gulf cable turn out to be quite erroneous, and unless the Arabs between Bagdad and Bussora who are now giving trouble show themselves more indifferent than savages in general (not to speak of civilized nations) to the soft influences of a subsidy, uninterrupted telegraphic communication will have been established between London and Kurrachee. The line for this distance will be worked regularly and well, because it will be under the control of men trained in English offices, accustomed to the telegraphs of the present day and not to those of twenty years ago, and capable of being trusted to do what they have to do honestly and faithfully. But, Kurrachee once reached, the loathed opposite obtains of all that our hearts would desire in a telegraph office. We regret to say that the company of which we spoke not long enough is not likely to begin operations for some time to come; and it is impossible for any one to contemplate without horror the dreadful possibility of being left dependent for daily telegrams from England on the tender mercies of the telegraph clerks between Bombay and Kurrachee. Our Government seems to be even now, quite unconscious of the fact that the ships with part of the gulf cable on board have already sailed; and, that in three months' time there must be an immense increase of work to be done by the line from this presidency to Kurrachee. They make no sign of strengthening the establishment, or of putting up one or two more wires along the line, but are apparently content to wait and see whether Sir Charles Bright will succeed or fail before moving hand or foot to help him. Sad experience has taught us what an Indian telegraph office can do when it has to forward telegrams from Europe only once a fortnight. But conceive the state of mind into which we should be thrown by a repetition from day to day of the blundering, the confusion, the inexplicable and vexatious delays, the wholesale and retail roguery, which make the Galle telegrams a pest to the whole of India! A month of such "direct telegraphic communication with England" would drive every journalist in the empire mad; and the charitable hope of attaining this end is the only motive we can suggest for the conduct of Government in allowing things to remain as they are. To make matters worse, the Galle line, wretchedly inefficient as it is, is a well-conducted and useful line compared with that to Kurrachee. The route of the latter telegraph would have been comparatively safe and practicable, if it had followed the present dawk road from Deesa to Hyderabad; but the sagacious engineers who planned it carried the line 60 miles south of Hyderabad and then through the marshy land in summer and the sand and water in winter of the Runn of Cutch, where it is absolutely certain that no posts or wires yet invented can be long kept standing. The consequence is, as Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of Sind, lately pointed out in a letter to the Supreme Government, getting snubbed for his pains, that the telegraph from Bombay to Kurrachee is useless for on the average 193 days out of the 365 in each year. We have, therefore, the pleasant prospect before us of having our English telegrams detained at Kurrachee till they are worthless at least as often as they are forwarded to Bombay. This scandalous state of things could not have been suffered to exist up to this time, had it been possible to obtain redress for any telegraphic irregularities in this Presidency. But Colonel Douglas, wisely for his own comfort, and with that impartial disregard of the public interests which has marked his whole administration, has ordained that there shall be but one "complaint office" in the telegraph department for the whole of India. A clerk who wishes to order a bundle of quills instead of steel pens to write with is obliged to refer to Calcutta; and, if the receiver of a telegram complains that he has been overcharged eight annas, or that his message has been an hour longer on its way than it ought to have been, he is told to write to Colonel Douglas, from whom an answer may perhaps be received in the course of the next 18 months. With such a system, under such management, it is wonderful that the electric telegraph office in India has become a disorganized mass of ignorance, carelessness, and stupidity?

IF mortal man by playing "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" continues to entail on superior natures the lugubrious consequences suggested by our great poet, there must have been a considerable amount of weeping in exalted quarters lately at the performances of Mr. Vans Agnew of Madras. Irreverent beings of a grosser mould may perhaps be more inclined to laugh at them. The gentleman in question, as most of our readers are by this time probably aware, has recently retired from mercantile pursuits in the benighted Presidency after having amassed a very considerable fortune. This fortune, however, if we can put any faith in an old saying, bids fair to part company with its owner. Mr. Vans Agnew has, since his retirement, indulged in freaks of a decidedly abnormal and extraordinary character. Apparently one grand object of his ambition is to outshine the world in the particulars of nautch-giving and pyrotechnics. Far be it from us to rob him of any reputation to which he may be entitled for achievements in that particular line. It has never, as our readers will do us the justice of admitting, been our practice to deal out too strict a measure of criticism to the successful votaries of fortune, or assume the anything but pleasant functions of a rigid censor with reference to the vagaries of retired opulence. Had Mr. Vans Agnew restricted himself to giving splendid entertainments, or remained content, to use his own expressive but ungrammatical phraseology, with giving the most brilliant *nautch* and display of fireworks which has probably *never* (sic) been witnessed at Madras, we would willingly have passed over even the *tamasha* with which he inaugurated the New Year without more than a passing and possibly complimentary, notice. Even so, however, he would not have been wholly without reward. If, as we conceive it to be tolerably certain, Mr. Vans Agnew's grand object is the gain of notoriety, we think we may offer him our hearty congratulations on his prospect of speedily obtaining it. Unless the Parisian press is much changed of late, we have little doubt, that, with the incoming mail, we shall find a niche in the temple of Fame has been appropriated to his service, and that the public of the French capital will be making a nine days' wonder of "another eccentric Englishman," after the type with whose performances and characteristics the *Variétés* have rendered the Parisian public so familiar. An assemblage at the summons of the wealthy *milor* at a fete of unprecedented splendour of "all Europeans, Eurasians, Mahomedans, Hindoos and Parsees of respectability" in Madras will, we have no doubt form an inspiring theme for the pen of those imaginative writers who fulfil in the economy of the French newspaper world the useful functions of the "liner" on a London paper.

The particular circumstance which procures for Mr. Vans Agnew an exemption from the operation of our ordinary rules of letting eccentric characters alone severely, as Sheridan once said, is that among other freaks he has taken it into his head to join the ranks of our own profession, and by virtue of a purchase of the interest of good will of a Madras newspaper to constitute himself a member of the Fourth Estate. The opening sallies of the journal under its new proprietor give us, we must say, some apprehension as to the advantages we are likely to derive from this accession to our body. In the same issue of the *Madras Times* Extra, which contains the rather singular announcement of the nautch and fireworks we have referred to, we find the following programme of certain intended feats of linguistic transformation :—

"Mr. Vans Agnew takes this opportunity to notify, that, as soon as type can be cut, he will alter the name of this paper from the *Madras Times* to the *Times* of *Asia*, as he will almost immediately issue his overland edition in the following languages:—
Hindustani.
Tamil.
Teloogoo and
Canarese
which will lead to the immediate large circulation throughout Asia (that most interesting quarter of the globe) of his *Hebdomadal* newspaper."

A notice we must hope that "most interesting quarter of the globe" will be pleased to hasten to avail itself of. As a sequel to this bombast comes a precious "N.B." on the subject of the promised night *tamasha*:—

"N.B. Mr. Vans Agnew regrets this short notice which cannot be avoided, as to-morrow is a Government House party night, and he starts for the Neilgherry Hills on the morning of the following day."

evincing the new Barnum's sense of delicate consideration towards the powers that be, and his generous condescension towards the masses who take such an interest in his movements. Mr. Vans Agnew may, perhaps, derive some satisfaction from believing that the above will, in all probability, find a place among the "curiosities of journalism," if ever it should occur to any enterprising person to compile a work in the spirit of the very amusing book with a rather wider scope given us by the elder Disraeli. It is an age of theories, and Mr. Vans Agnew has, we find, been selected, we cannot say unhappily, as the basis of a somewhat novel one. We may not altogether perhaps acquiesce in the propositions laid before us, but we would carefully refrain from contradicting the assertions of those who maintain that Mr. Vans Agnew, in his new character, may after all turn out a "representative man" embodying a great principle of the day. There is, we know, by late advices, considerable difference of opinion prevalent just at present as to the degree of mystery in which it is desirable to enshroud the personality of the Editorial "we." How if it were to be proved that Mr. Vans Agnew has the deep design amid all his apparent nonchalance and *bonhomie* of engrafting on the public mind the moral so fiercely contended for by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden? Granted that it has hitherto been possible by following the tactics of a strict *incognito* to invest the—at times—not very wise *dicta* of the great unknown with something approaching infallibility—who shall say that Mr. Vans Agnew, impelled by feelings of large philanthropy, may not burn with the desire of breaking down the barriers erected by superstition, and showing that an Editor may be a very ordinary man, or, if not of an ordinary character, at least that the divergence from average humanity need not necessarily take an upward turn? The sparring between Mr. Delane and Richard Cobden will have done infinitely less to reduce the Editor to the level of the many headed multitude, than the proclamation of Mr. Vans Agnew in the *Madras Times*; and, if it be an axiom that the editorial entity must be *ignotum* to make its utterances *mirifica*, the *prestige* of the editorial pronoun is at an end. Charles Dickens in "Pickwick" places the rival Editors of Eatanswill in a light not calculated to increase the office in public estimation; but, if our contemporaries have not grossly belied him, Mr. Vans Agnew has done something which ranks as a masterpiece of policy towards reducing the office of a manager and controller of a public journal into contempt. By some peculiar reading of the duties incident to his new position, Mr. Vans Agnew seems to have come to the conclusion that it becomes "Sir Oracle" to see that when once he speaks no man's dog bark. If the precautions he proceeds to take prove faulty, he will certainly have no ground to reproach himself for any undue delicacy towards the gentlemen associated with him in his literary career.

"He" (Mr. Vans Agnew), observes the *Englishman*, "not only bought the *Madras Times*, but also tried to buy the Editor, who, unfortunately for Mr. Vans Agnew, proved to be a gentleman, and who therefore, of course, declined to express any sentiments which he did not conscientiously profess. Mr. Vans Agnew's ideas of a newspaper editor were, that he should be merely the vehicle for expressing the particular opinions of the proprietor, and that he should praise the proprietor's personal friends and abuse his personal enemies, or be dismissed in the event of disobedience. Mr. Vans Agnew has since succeeded in finding an editor to his taste, and accordingly is said to have drawn up a list of his particular views and a variety of topics on any departure from which would be resented, and at the same time to have drawn up lists of persons to be praised and abused. These lists are no secret, and are said to be freely handed about by Madras society, so that they are familiar to every one. We hope that Sir Charles Trevelyan will not be unduly elated at hearing that his name stands at the head of the list of those who are to be beluaded, and we equally hope that Sir William Denison will not be unduly dispirited at learning that his name heads the list of those unfortunates who are to be 'cut up.' We regret, however, to hear that the names of private gentlemen as well as those of public men appear on the lists of those who are to be attacked, and that one or two gentlemen who were so misguided as to get the better of Mr. Vans Agnew in certain law cases are said to figure on the list of the condemned."

A pretty indictment truly, and one which, if substantiated, is enough, on the principle which induced the Spartan fathers to warn their children from debauchery, to point a moral for Editors throughout the world. The only charitable supposition we can make with reference to the subject of our remarks is, that a stronger apartment than those usually found within the curtelage of a newspaper Office ought to be selected by his friends for the accommodation of Mr. Vans Agnew of Madras.

THE *Times of India* says the letter from Alexandria, dated the 14th ultimo, which we published on Tuesday, should run :—"The last *public* telegram received here from London is dated 11th January, 7 P.M., and reports sales of cotton 6000 bales." We should be glad to know what difference the introduction of the word "public" makes. But as the *Times of India* seems inclined to stand up for the authenticity of its "telegrams," will it be good enough to state, for the information of the public, what are the Liverpool, New York, and Turin dates, of the original messages? The "telegrams" appeared in the *Times* of Monday in this shape :—

"The following series of important telegrams has reached us dated ALEXANDRIA, 15TH JANUARY.

LIVERPOOL.—Great excitement: Negotiations of peace between the Federals and Confederates reported from Washington.

TURIN.—Masses of troops are being concentrated on the Mincio: war preparations continue on the largest scale.

GENOA.—Crowds of Garibaldians are arriving from all parts of the Kingdom, and are immediately armed and clothed. Garibaldi expected daily: expedition unknown.

TRIESTE.—The Emperor of Russia issued orders to put the whole army on a war footing.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Great fermentation in Servia and the Danubian principalities: the Porte orders the troops to concentrate on those frontiers.

PARIS.—Eight thousand fresh troops embarked for Mexico.

BERLIN.—The Federal troops entered Altona: received with enthusiasm. Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed.

VIENNA.—Bavaria protests officially against the protocol of 1852, and will support the Prince of Augustenberg by force."

Now, if these are real telegrams, our contemporary must know *when* this "great excitement" at Liverpool arose; and it is cruel and unfair to withhold this valuable information from the public. According to the *Times of India* itself the Liverpool cotton market was firm and advancing on the 12th; and, assuming that the cable is not broken, we must believe that between the 12th and the 14th at latest news had arrived that the Americans were negotiating peace, and that Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Italy had simultaneously resolved to go to war. Let the *Times of India* produce the telegraphic messages, and we are silenced; meanwhile, we and the public remain convinced that the "telegrams" were concocted at Alexandria either by some silly *gobemouche*, or by some schemer interested in cotton speculations in the Bombay market. The journal which has the misfortune to be the victim or the instrument of such correspondents would do well to be more careful from what sources it obtains its information. With indigenous self-complacency, however, the *Times of India* refers, for confirmation of the correctness of its news, to another telegram which is dated, and which is as follows :—

"LONDON, 10TH JANUARY.

"The Corps Legislatif demands evacuation of Mexico, and on the other hand accomplishment of Italian unity."

Had the Corps Legislatif made any such demands, so important an event would not have been passed over without notice in the telegram dated 11th January 7 P.M., sent us by Mr. Reuter, who certainly understands better than most compilers of telegrams the bearings of European politics. But the *Times of India's* telegram is absurd on the face of it. The Corps Legislatif would no more venture to "demand" the evacuation of Mexico and Rome than to demand the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon.

Thus far we have written on the assumption that later telegrams than those received by us *might* have reached Alexandria before the mail left. But we are assured that as many as three different letters have been received in Bombay by various mercantile firms, announcing that the cable had been broken before the 14th of January. The publication of such alarming news as these "telegrams" in a respectable paper, and the refusal of the *Times of India* to admit the possibility of an imposture, have done immense mischief in Bombay. The fluctuations in cotton have been most violent, and business is now almost entirely suspended till the arrival of the Galle telegram. Should it turn out that the "telegrams" had not a shadow of foundation, we hope that some one who has acted upon them will try whether the *Times of India* cannot be punished for circulating false intelligence,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MASULIPATAM, 29TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah*, sailed for Cocanada.

MADRAS, 30TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Aden*, sailed for Calcutta.

CALICUT MALABAR, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Steame *Orissa*, anchored from Bombay.

MADRAS.

3RD FEBRUARY.

Securities, fives-and-a-half, twelve-and-a-half, prem.
Fives, five premium.
Fours, four discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one-and-a-half penny.
Dead Weight, one pound fifteen shillings.
Light Freight, four pounds ten shillings to five pounds.
Cotton, four pounds five shillings.
Interest on Loans, eleven per cent.
Money market, easier.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds rupees nine-eight.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees seven-eight.

BOMBAY.

OUR "Correct Card of this day's Races," in an altered and more compact form, will be ready at eleven o'clock this morning.

HIS Highness the Guicowar of Baroda has, we learn, invited Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Honble Juggonath Sunkersett to Baroda.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, to-morrow Friday, the instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

THE Annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, at half-past four P.M. The attendance of friends of the Society is invited.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Mr. Charles Speed late a constable of the Bombay Police force, has been appointed first assistant to the Marsal of the House of Correction, in the stead of Mr. J. Lee discharged on Tuesday last.

A correspondent from Cochin states that Mr. William Fischer, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 14th April 1864. It is not yet known who will succeed him in his post as British Resident of the above two native states.

THE Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Lady Awabae, have contributed a sum of rupees four thousand to the Company started for the purpose of providing articles of provision at a cheap rate to the poor residents of Guzerat.

WE understand that some changes are in contemplation in the General Manager's Office of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Broughton will have the entire superintendence of the Permanent Ways and Works north of the line from Cullian to Mulkapore, and Mr. Keily from Cullian to Sholapore. These arrangements will come in to force from the 15th instant.

IT may be as well for the public to be aware of the fact, that a power of attorney will not enable the holder to sue for another person's debts in the Small cause Court. His Honor the first Judge said yesterday that he was obliged to disallow it as formerly the greatest inconvenience was caused by the plaintiffs in nearly every case appearing by proxy.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—An application was preferred to the Acting Senior Magistrate yesterday, by Mr. Barto:, for a Summons against one Soobchund Kasund and another, shroffs in Bombay, for having made away with a valuable collection of gems and jewelry entrusted to them at Indore about a year and a half ago for transmission to Bombay by Jeejeebhoy Goralall who paid the usual commission for their safe custody and transmission.

PUNISHMENT RAPIDLY FOLLOWING AN OFFENCE.—The native policeman who so grossly exceeded his authority in arresting a European on Monday night for having refused to deliver up his census return will meet with the punishment he richly deserves this morning; as Mr. Forjett has intimated his desire to the offended party to have the culprit pointed out in order to his dismissal forthw th from the service, and for that purpose the native police of that section are ordered to be in attendance at the Mazagon Police Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

AN APPREHENSION WARRANT.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the apprehension of one Sobachund Gobalchund, who was charged some short time ago for forgery and cheating, and was then let out on bail to make his appearance again at the Police Office yesterday, and when the case was called on, the offender was *non est*. Mr. Barton, who appeared for the prosecution, was on the point of applying for a warrant, when he was prestalled by his Worship, and the issue of a warrant ordered for the arrest of the absentee.

A WIFE NONPLUSED.—A young Hindoo woman yesterday sued her husband for alimony, and seemed rather astonished at the defence set up by her lord. Mr. Gunputrov Bhaskar, who appeared for the husband urged that the applicant had no claims whatever upon his client as a wife, as she had lost, according to the Shastras, all conjugal rights from the circumstance of having lived apart from her husband for above twelve years. The plaintiff denied being separated from him for the period specified, but said, she lived on and off with her husband at various intervals, she parting of her own accord at times, and at others her husband himself deserting her. The case was adjourned in consequence of no evidence for either party being present.

A LITIGIOUS CHARACTER.—One Cooverjee Cowasjee charged no less than seventeen persons with riotous behaviour towards him some time ago, and the accused were in attendance according to summonses with their counsel, Messrs. Barton, Reid, Bayley and Hore at the Fort Police office, on no less than on four different occasions on which the day of hearing was fixed, the last being yesterday, and when the case was called on, and counsel all ready with their books and blue bags open, no prosecutor was present, the case was therefore dismissed. The object of the prosecutor evidently was gained by the expense which the accused were obliged to incur by the retention of counsel.

FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.—About a quarter past seven o'clock yesterday morning dense volumes of smoke were observed in the vicinity of Lower Colaba, which were subsequently found to have arisen from some fishermen's huts which were on fire, fifty of which were burnt down to the ground before the conflagration could be subdued. These huts, it appeared formerly belonged to the fishermen who resided on Bow-to Island, and were composed merely of bamboos and leaf thatch, and the flames spreading rapidly over the inflammable materials, the inmates of the huts, workmen of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co., had scarcely time sufficient to save themselves and were obliged to leave all their goods and chattels to be destroyed by the fire. Constables Baith and Dew with Mr. Powell of the fire brigade were quickly on the spot; but as usual, could not be so effective from the concourse of natives allured to the scene who would do anything themselves, and were only in the way and an obstruction to those who came there to quench the flames, some of the inmates had evidently buried their wealth in the ground within their huts, as long before the fire was reduced; numbers of them were seen turning up the embers and ashes, and neither the scorching flames on the volumes of water from the fire-engine could scare them away, until bit by bits of gold, and half consumed gold coins were turned up from underneath the smoking embers.

THE ALEXANDRA VASE.—This splendid work of art, the gift of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his brother the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee,—whose munificent encouragement of racing in Bombay is in marked contrast with the meanness and want of sporting enthusiasm of the Bombay community,—is one of the most valuable, at least the most beautiful and most desirable, prize to be run for at this year's races. The subject of the group, called in racing phrase "a vase," which has been modelled by Baron Marochetti and silvered by Messrs. Hancock, the well-known jewellers, is the death of Lord Francis Villiers at the battle of Kingston, "in the time of Oliver Cromwell" as the inscription oddly runs, but more correctly in the Civil War before the execution of Charles I., and the establishment of the Commonwealth. The incident chosen by the modeller appears to have been commonplace enough. Lord Francis Villiers, a brother of the Duke of Buckingham, was in 1648 "newly returned from travel:" and both brothers, "though very young, strong and active men, and being, in respect of their infancy, unengaged in the late war, and so unhurt by it, and coming now to the possession of large estates, which they thought they were obliged to venture for the cause upon the first opportunity, they fell easily into the friendship of the Earl of Holland, and were ready to embark themselves in his adventure" to seize Colchester, and raise the eastern counties in the name of the King. The pitiful issue of that adventure was that, when the Earl of Holland had entered Kingston, where was his first rendezvous, "some of the Parliament's foot, with two or three troops of Colonel Rich's horse, fell upon a party of the Earl's about Norwich, and beat and pursued them into Kingston; before those within had notice to be ready to receive them: the Earl and most of the rest making too much haste out of town, and never offering to charge these troops. In this confusion, the Lord Francis Villiers, a youth of rare beauty and comeliness of person, not being on his horse so soon as the rest, or endeavouring to make resistance, was unfortunately killed with one or two more but of little note. No very heroic ending for a gay young cavalier! But Baron Marochetti has made his Lord Francis not only conspicuous by his "rare beauty and comeliness of person," but a noble and striking figure, the very impersonation of the spirit of Macaulay's lines :

For how can man die better,
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods?

Dismounted, with his back against a tree, he stands aiming a desperate blow at the second of his assailants, the first being already stretched upon the ground; while glancing round the tree one sees the flames and the

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

Wiswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narayen and another. For hearing. (Part heard.)

Cummo Yacoob trading &c. *vs.* Woosman Wookerdah. For hearing.

Bhagurbhaee widow Administratrix &c. vs. Sucearam Luxoomonjee and others. For hearing.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Ghunajee Yadowjee deceased, Ghunabaee and another Applicant *vs.* Laxmon Yadowjee Caveator.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

August Term 1863.

354 Damother Vassoojee *vs.* Davidass Jewan and another. Part heard.

PLEA SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

7 Rowchund Manockchund *vs.* G. I. P. Railway & Co.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

June Term 1863.

132 Dewjee Dharsey and another *vs.* Mooljee Loda and another.

August Term 1863.

294 Framjee Bomonjee *vs.* Ardaroo Hormusjee Burjorjee and another.

352 Jamnadass Balkissondass *vs.* Toolseydass Kissondass.

366 Janna Khojun Woman *vs.* Homajee widow.

367 The same *vs.* The same.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

August Term 1863.

375 Caitano Gabriel de Souza another *vs.* Ralp Wood.

432 Bhucajee Jairam Mestree *vs.* Memon Noor Mahomed Ebrahim and another.

457 Memon Noor Mahomed and another Ebrahim and another *vs.* Bhucajee Jairam Mistree and another.

484 Megjee Sudavee and others *vs.* Megjee Cullianjee and another.

414 Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy and another *vs.* Shah Nensey Dhanjee and another.

403 Syed Jaffer bin Syed Shah Sab and another *vs.* Chand Bebee.

436 Abdoolla Vullud Badoolla and another *vs.* Nadur been Allowoodeen and another.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C.J., AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, P.J.)

2nd February 1864.

AFTER motions had been disposed of, Mr. Anstey drew the attention of their Lordships to what took place yesterday when a number of cases were struck out, on account of the parties not being ready. He suggested to the Court at the time that the reason was that nobody knew what business was coming on: the newspapers having thought fit to omit the usual "List of business," on account, he supposed, of the arrival of the English mail. He had now ascertained that his supposition was quite correct. It was a great hardship to be thus at the mercy of newspapers. The intelligence of what was to be each day's work for the bar and the attorneys. He would ask the Court to come to some arrangement with the press, which would prevent their again disappointing the profession and suitors of that Court, as they had done yesterday. But even that would not be enough. It would still be necessary to post or circulate the morrow's list during the evening before, as it was done at home. (Mr. Green here observed that this was posted in manuscript by 4 o'clock in the previous afternoon at Westminster.) Mr. Anstey said that was quite true. He saw no reason why it should not be done here at least by 5 o'clock. The street door post was already used for other Court notices and why not for this? At present the attorneys here knew, over night no more than the bar did, what business would come on next day. They could only conjecture: and they frequently conjectured amiss. A recent case solicitor for instance had to wait in the Fort last night until 8 o'clock, before he could form a shrewd guess of what was to be in the list to-day. He came away home at that hour, and sent Mr. Ansey a very hearty brief in the cause. They were compelled to sacrifice much of their repose and a great part of the night to that case: and it was all thrown away, for when the "list" came out this morning that cause was not in it. His learned friend Mr. Green authorised him to say that he too had spent some time last evening in endeavouring to find out what was on the board for to-day, but all in vain. In fact, cases of this kind were continually occurring. The Court expressed their entire conviction that the inconvenience described by the learned counsel had not been exaggerated by him; and each of their Lordships observed that there ought to be made out daily at the rising of the Court a list of business for the morrow, and that a copy ought to be posted, as suggested, upon the street door posts, after the manner of Westminster hall.

It is believed by the profession that the proposed arrangements will be very speedily carried into effect.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE ESQ.)—*3rd February.*

Jodha Soorchund vs. *Mana Coma.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 57-9, money paid by plaintiff on account of defendant, for Income Tax on four labour carts, standing in plaintiffs name when partner with defendant, under a release passed between them which provides that debts of whatever description due and owing, up to the date of release, by the late firm, shall be paid by defendant.

Mr. Nanabhoy for plaintiff.

Mr. Pandorung for defendant.

The answer for the defence was, not indebted.

Mr. Nanabhoy proceeded to examine the plaintiff. But when he came to question the witness upon the release. Mr. Pandorung rose and objected to the contents of the release being used as evidence, the paper upon which the release was written being unstamped. Mr. Nanabhoy said he did not see anything in the Act requiring that a release should be stamped. Mr. Pandorung maintained that a release from partnership must necessarily be an agreement, and as such required stamping. His Honor agreed with Mr Pandorung and recommended, as the action appeared to hinge upon the release, that Mr. Nanabhoy should accept a Nonsuit to which he agreed. The plaintiff said it was usual amongst Marwarees to execute documents, of the nature of that before the Court, upon unstamped paper. His honor replied that it was like all other Marwaree customs, very bad.

Nonsuit elected.

TIME BARGAIN

Thus ended the first day's Races with which all were highly satisfied except perhaps the owners of losers and those who dropped a few on their own especial favorites. I am told some sanguine individual offered five to two in *thousands against* "Grey Leg"! Lucky for him Brewty was out of hearing, or this little bag would have been added to Dr. Campbell's good fortune who has *already* secured two of the greatest Races of the season, making up some 23 or 4,000. Brewty the Jockey was lucky too, winning all three Races he rode for.

Let me add a few remarks by way of conclusion on the second day's races, coming off tomorrow Thursday, "The Derby" "A Sweepstakes" "The Welter" and "The Whim."

We shall have good sport again, for "Raby" "Kohinoor" and "Dervesh" will again come together in the Derby, the distance is *half* a mile *less*, while the latter former carry extra weight for being winners before;—This brings them back to "Dervesh" and the lesser distance must force tremendous pace from end to end;—"Pekin" will also shew well in this Race; "Potomac" too is in strong running, and has the honor of having beaten the crack maiden "Raby" at the last Deccan meeting.

For the Welter I suppose Van and the mare will be induced to enter against all Arabs as the additional weight for the latter is supposed to be against them.

The "Sweepstakes" and "Whim" ought both to be good Races, for the former adds penalties to previous winners, and the latter is a handicap at age and height.

I give the Derby to "Raby" "the Welter" to Vandieman, the Sweepstakes to "Grey Leg" and Whim to "Jairam" the entrances beingas Ianticipate.—Yours faithfully,

"POCKET BOOK"

3rd February 1864.

BENGAL.

THE Grand Jury yesterday ignored the Bill against Mr. Duff, charging him with fraud in the disposal of certain shares in Joint Stock Companies.—*Englishman, January* 26.

MADRAS.

THE Secretary of State has communicated to the Madras Government the following report on samples of Peruvian Cotton from the Kistna District, and of Egyptian Cotton from Madura, inspected by the Committee of the Manchester Cotton supply Association:—

"Kistna, Madura. Peruvian.—Fair staple, clean, soft and fine, value, 27*d.* per lb.

Tenugugalgary Talook, Madura. Egyptian. —Mixed with some dirt, fair staple, value 27¼*d.* per lb.

Dindigul Talook, Madura District. Egyptian. —Clean, fair staple, useful, value 30*d.* per lb.

Periakolam Talook, Madura District. Egyptian.—Pretty clean, coarse, brown, mixed, value 27*d.* per lb.

Middling Orleans Cotton being worth 27¼*d.* per lb."

Sir Charles Wood adds:—"With reference to your application for a further supply of Peruvian Cotton seed, I have to inform you that I have availed myself of an offer made to me by the Association, who have already taken measures for obtaining a supply of seed of that description from Lima, and have requested them to place one ton at the disposal of your Government with the least practicable delay."—*Daily News, Janu.* 28.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(From the Englishman, January 25.)

WE wish that Sir Charles Trevelyan were either more chary of his promise, or more careful in fulfilling them. In his last budget speech, he said—"As the financial system is the heart of the Body Politic, upon the healthy state of which the power of meeting the demands both of peace and war depends, our first attention should be directed to it. The foundation of a sound financial system on the English model has been laid broad and deep by my predecessors. The organic changes have been successfully made. What remains is to extend the application of those principles throughout the whole field of income and expenditure, so as to remould the entire system into one consistent whole. With this view arrangements have been made for a thorough revision of all the public establishments on the plan of that which has been in continual progress at home since Sir James Graham commenced his reforms at the Admiralty more than thirty years ago. For some of the more critical investigations, two of the ablest financial officers of her Majesty's government have come, but as yet have made no sign, beyond applying the sponge to a million or so of Public Works balances—an operation which Sir Charles might easily have accomplished at his own desk without any assistance from home. We have the greatest possible respect for officials in question, we believe that their services are calculated to be eminently useful in reforming our Indian accounts; but we venture to doubt whether a flying visit to Lahore and Simla is the best way of utilising their English experience. What the other "critical investigations" awaiting them may be, we know not, nor have we been able to discover the "carefully selected Indian officers" who are to do the rest of the "remoulding."

If the promised reforms have been abandoned through opposition here, or pressure from home, let the fact be broadly known, and let there be an end to the sense of uncertainty which pervades all classes of officials to the serious detriment of the public service. But if otherwise, let action be no longer deferred. There are not wanting subjects for the reforming process, besides the Public Works Department. The oldest and most incorrigible official offender—the Post Office—still perseveres in its slow, provoking ways, without any sign of amendment beyond that imparted by the presence of a raw Director-General totally unacquainted with postal business. The Commissariat Department, too, for nearly three years has only had an officiating chief, and the signs of a falling house are visible in the threatened retirement in disgust of some of its most promising officers. In saying that the Telegraph Department is slower than the Post Office, we have said all that can be said on this painful subject. Sir Charles Wood sent out an extinguisher for the Military Finance Department more than a year ago, but it still endures, doing nothing, apparently, but drawing its pay with punctuality not characteristic of all its other proceedings. The long-talked-of War Department is still only an idea. The quacks who have been successively called in during the last three or four years to prescribe for the Clothing Department, have so succeeded in their endeavours "how not to do it," that a considerable portion of the army is likely to be without clothes in the year of grace 1864. The new arrangement for contracts—a most excellent measure in itself—is marred in the execution by being united with the heaviest commissariat charge in India. The currency question hangs fire, and there is a strong opinion outside the Treasury, that the river of reform might even be let into Sir Charles' own department—the Financial—as well as any other Augean stable.

We propose to return to the subject on a future day. For the present we have said enough to obviate further excuse for delaying action. Let Sir Charles look to it, if he would retain the confidence of the public, and escape being added to the long list of Indian failures.

WHITE JOBBERY.

(From The India Prakash.)

IT is well that the sweets of honourary office are being rained down in such blessed showers on the independent White Councillors in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Honourables have worked hard indeed for the public weal in piling up a mountain of fancy-cards, to be blown down the next moment at the merest whiff of practical experience. In framing the Time Bargain Bill, from the honest anxiety to keep the itching fingers of our merchants from the sin and the vice of wagering, they have knocked their mercantile wits fairly out of their heads. They have accomplished no light task also in concocting a scheme, which if carried out rigorously, will consign millions of cotton bales to the flames, and so fully redeem the good name for faith and honesty of this city by starving out more completely than ever the Lancaster Mills into inoperative death. They have also made humanely stepped in as the intercessor between man and beast, and interfered in behalf of the obscured beauty of this city by ordering the factories to eat their own smoke. To insure complete freedom to the living masses in the town, from any rude and invisible calls from their dead and buried relations to come and join them in their rest, they devised the safe remedy of turning railway carriages into as many funeral hearses for the dead. For such signal services the members did indeed deserve a good deal more than than the simple ovations of thanks from the benefited public. But the poverty of public spirit among us, and our blindness to such sterling merits, are indeed the foulest blot on our fair name. This was especially most inexcusable, when the the same blind public glibly agreed to a vote of apotheosis to the Honorable Sunkerset, who never brought in a sigle Bill, and but seldom moved the Council room with fluent Parliamentary eloquence. The Government therefore, in our estimation most wisely, stepped in to make ample amends for this public neglect by grating the Honorable Scott and the firm which has the honour of having sent him to the Council, proprietory rights over the whole wide basin of the Back Bay. This same rich firm or firms claim by right from former grants sovereign property over nearly the whole of the available foreshore of the Bombay harbour. And this new occasion coming in so opportunely would complete the whole circle most neatly. To show how thriving a monopoly it is to own these rich patches of land, one need but refer to the statement of the present values in the share and stock list quoted in the daily papers. While the paid up amount in one of these Companies is only Rs. 6000, and in another 4000 Rs. their present value per share is respectively Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 26,000; and the directors can afford to give even before the works are commenced dividends ranging from 130 to 170 per share. This is the splendid job which a too facile Government has been duped into committing at the instance of the independent Councillor Mr. Scott.

It is well that this first example of turning political influence into a means of furthering one's private ends, comes from an independent European. If a native Honorable had so erred in a sense of duty, how eager would have been the hue and cry after him, and how merciless the onslaught on the black sheep of all the white 'ill omened birds of pray always on the hover for a victim. All the wire pullers behind the curtain who have been pronounced to be the pest of the city by a high authority, would not have pulled too lustily to satisfy men's prejudices. But such are ever the even dealings of newspaper justice.

It will not be long ere this great job will be regretted. Bombay is so hard pressed on all sides for want of room to air itself, that it would have been a public boon if the Government had reclaimed the Back Bay itself, and thus eased a little the pressure now felt so heavily by all classes of the monopoly of landowners. If this was impracticable, it might have disposed of the thing by public competition according to the directions of Sir Charles Wood's Resolution concerning the sale of waste lands. In thus lending its hand to the creation of a huge monopoly of the whole harbour coast of the island, Sir Bartle Frere's administration has committed a signal error which it will hardly ever find time again to redeem. Now that we are come to the end of this, we remember that the Hon. Vinchoorkur presuming on his sudden elevation into the Council, had ventured to ask of the Government the grant of the Foujdari and Diwani powers in the the city of Yeola, where he possesses immense estates, and actually did exercise down to very recent times, the powers he asked to be given to him. In return for this favour, he agreed to furnish the city with an ample supply of water from want of which the city people suffer annually. This request was, we believe, refused peremptorily, and the thing was quashed. The administration that could refuse such a reasonable request has actually allowed itself to be duped into a huge jobbery. It is not for us to comment. We leave it to our readers to draw their own inference.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, January 23.)

A public dinner was given yesterday in Lahore in commemoration of the successful opening of the Exhibition. Mr. D. F. McLeod, C.B., Financial Commissioner, preside. After dinner was over, and the toasts of the Queen had been given.

THE CHAIRMAN SAID:—

Mr. D. F. Mc. LEOD CB., Fenancial Comr. Charmar.

Having paid the wonted tribute of respect to our revered Queen; Her Majesty's representative has the next claim upon us.

We have here met together, a good Company; assembled in the wise counsels of our honoured Lieut. Governor; in the metropolis of the Province over which the lamented and heroic statesman and philanthropist, Sir Henry Lawrence, first presided and in forming and maturing the administration of which, the two great and noble brothers were long and most conspicuously associated. The name of Lawrence has become indissolubly connected with the Punjab, and it is felt that we should not, under such circumstances, separate, without some prominent recognition of the event which has gladdened and is now gladdening so many hearts, the return to India of the survivor of those two illustrious brothers, as Viceroy and Governor General of this great and glorious land.

I feel that this is not an occasion, on which it would be suitable for me to detain you long. Nor are any lengthened remarks, on such a topic necessary here. The name of John Lawrence must be familiar, as a household word, to most of those assembled around me, while not a few of those are able to look back, with pride, to their connexion with him in days gone bye, as their guide, director, and instructor; when he may be said to have founded the school to which they claim to belong. It was from this spot that he directed the measures which resulted in the recovery and restoration of the City of Delhi, and by the events of that time, he is well known here above all places throughout the civilized world, to which his fame has reached; as one who possesses the head to devise, the will to resolve, and the hand to execute, whatever his country's needs may require of him, in times of her greatest emergency.

Sir John Lawrence, like his noble brother, belongs to a type of great men; for which England, perhaps above all other nations, is emarkable—whose most prominent characteristic is the earnest desire to fulfill their duty in all things. It is doubtless known to most here present, that Sir Henry Lawrence desired no tribute to his memory might be engraved on his tomb, save the simple record that such was his character, and none who know Sir John, or have traced his career, can doubt that the same unpretending, yet noble tribute would be suitable for him. It is, therefore, I think, a matter for admiration, and to the Punjab in particular, for pride, that Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased, by the advice of Her Ministers, and with the hearty support of the British nation, to select, in preference to any from amongst the ranks of titled nobility, this great commoner, who has owed mainly to the character istics above, which I have dwelt, his advancement to the foremost place amongst his fellows.

He comes to us ripe for the fulfilment of the arduous duties devolving upon him—not only fully supplied with knowledge and experience of the country and its wants—but rendered a wiser and a better man, by the momentous events of the last few years. No thoughtful mind can look back upon those events, without acknowledging that their course was such as to defy the calculations of man, and set at nought his wisest projects. How often did it happen, that when plans the most carefully matured, seemed about to fail, an apparently fortuitous circumstance has brought success, and how many such unlooked-for incidents vastly contributed towards thebringing about of those final results, so glorious, yet so strange, which ultimately restored peace to our borders. Even the late troubles on our frontier, which at one time caused so much, solicitude; and which we must ever deplore, on account of the many noble spirits that have been removed from amongst us, in connexion with them, may be regarded as the last link in the chain of unforeseen events, which have led to Sir John Lawrences' nomination, over which we now rejoice, and I can confidently assert, that nowhere the stupendous drama, in which we look so conspicuous a part, produced a deeper conviction than in his heart; that man's wisdom is but folly, his utmost strength but weakness, unless guided and ceconded by that power, which rules all our destinies.

Whatever work our Viceroy may undertake he will fulfil it boldly, honestly, and dispassionately. But however resolute his will, however strong his right arm, I feel sure that he will do all in humble reliance on him, who has prospered his steps thus far—and on this assurance would I base my expectation, that his rule will prove a blessing to India. His task will be an arduous and most responsible one, and it is for us, and for all who wish well to this land, to attend on him with our earnest and prayerful wishes, that health, and strength, and wisdom may be granted him, so to fulfil it, as not only to secure prosperity to the country he rules but to confer fresh honour on himself and on the nation to whose care it has been so mysteriously entrusted.

I propose, then, the health of Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor General of India, St. Col. Lake Royal Engineer Commissioner of Jullundur:—Ladies and Gentlemen the honour has been assigned to me of proposing the toast of this evening. I have only to mention that it is the health of our distinguished guests Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery to ensure it being received with enthusiasm.

It would not be becoming in me, serving as I do under the order of Sir Robert, to review his administration except in general terms. Many here probably recollect the tribute paid to the architect who built the noble edifice of St. Paul's, regarding whom it is recorded. "if you seek regarding whom it is recorded. "if you seek for a monument of him look around and behold!"

We may use the same language regarding our respected Lieutenant Governor. We must look around the Punjaub, and in every portion of it we shall find movements of what Sir Robert Montgomery has achieved. It is true that Sir Robert himself would be the first to proclaim it, that much of the credit of this is due to the wise policy inaugurated by the first rulers of the Punjaub; still we know also that that policy has the result of deliberation in which Sir Robert took an active and prominent part.

I would wish to carry you back in imagination to the time and to the circumstances under which the good ship called the Punjaub Administration was launched, because at that time commenced Sir Robert's connection with the province. The house close to us was the Residency, and owing to the hospitality of the brothers Lawrence it became a sort of "Red Lion" to which each Officer came as a matter of course as he arrived to take part in the administration of the province. Many an Officer has started from this said Residency with little more than the bit of soad and the towel prescribed by Sir Charles Napier, on a riding camel; because owing to the roads, or rather to the want of roads, a riding camel was the easiest mode of conveyance. If we compare with this the present state of things, we find in the plains metalled roads, and a line of railway which now links the two great cities of the Punjaub, and which we hope will ere long join us to the sea at Calcutta and Kurrachee.

In the hills we have roads which will open out to us the plans of Central Asia; and over the Rotung Pass 13,000 feet high, were two years ago laden goats and sheep scrambled with difficulty, laden camels will be able to pass with ease; indeed, I can add from my personal knowledge that camels have already passed along this road.

Next, consider the illiterate character of the people of the Punjaub, when first we came here. Of the change which has come over them in this respect we have a living proof in the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah, a chief in my division. Those who have the pleasure of knowing him as I do, can testify how good a knowledge he has of the English language. For my part I can say that I only wish I knew his language as well as he knows mine. The result of the next examination for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University shows that this knowledge of English is not confined to members of the highest class, for no less than twenty-four students of the Punjaub have succeeded in passing. It was however more specially on the subject of female education that the views of the natives appeared to be directly opposed to our own. This question was so to speak the citadel of native prejudice. From the movement now going on at Lahore, Umritsur, and other places in the Punjaub it would appear that this citadel was to be surndered at discretion, and that the time would shortly come in the Punjaub when educated natives would feel the want of educated wives. In this great question, on which depends so much the regeneration of native society, Sir Robert has taken the most active interest. Indeed the movement originated with him as did that no less important movement for establishing European settlers in the hills. The good result of this measure are already shewn in 30 or 40 samples of tea which the residents of the Kangra Valley have sent to the Punjaub Exhibition, And in this Exhibition we see a fresh proof of Sir Robert Montgomery's desire to develope the industrial resurces of this country. Some few may be disappointed in not finding in the Punjaub Exhibition more to gratify the eye and the taste, forgetting that it is only a provincial Exhibition, but I believe the general verdict is that it has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation; and Sir Robert Montgomery in originating this has done that which is calculated to confer a lasting benefit upon the country. If you have learned nothing more we have learned in how backward a state industrial art is in this country, and this knowledge turned to proper account is the first step towards improvement. It is also a cause of satisfaction to earnest Christians that Sir Robert Montgomery has provided every station with a church, and thus taken one step to remove the reproach often urged against us in former times that the Christians have no religion. I have been able to refer only to a few of the acts in connection with which Sir Robert's name will be remembered. In fifteen years has Sir Robert been associated with this administration, and although for the greater part of that time God has blessed us with peace, we have passed through the great crisis of the Indian mutiny. It was Sir Robert's firmness and self-reliance in the hour of India's greatest danger which made his name a household word in England, as it has been before in the Punjaub. With so many around me who played their part manfully and heroically in that great struggle, I need not enter into details. It only remains for me to assure Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery that the kind hospitality will long be remembered which year by year has assembled many from all parts of the Punjaub to join in pleasant social gathering like the present, and they will be gratefully remembered by many friends whose best wishes will always attend them.

I beg to propose the health of Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery with "three times three."

SIR ROBT MONTGONERY speech.—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I shall not attempt to reply to the eulogium of my kind friend Colonel Lake further than to say it is much beyond what I merit.

Lady Montgomery and myself feel highly gratified at the hearty reception we have received this evening. It has been a source of sincere pleasure to us to have witnessed the delightful and happy spirit which has pervaded this gathering to inaugurate the Exhibition.

That bond of union so strong amongst Punjab Officers, appears, if possible, to have been additionally cemented by this Meeting. It was that union, which under our Noble Viceroy Sir John Lawrence, of whom we are all so proud, saved India—and will, God helping us, do so again, if needed.

I am proud of that most able and efficient body of Officers of all classes over whom I have the honor to preside, some of the most distinguished Members of whom I see around me, and I am proud of that gallant band of Sikh chivalry, at whose head, in company with many of the Gentlemen here present, I rode this evening, and whose looks even more than their lips expressed loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty.

Rest assured that Lady Montgomery and myself will never forget your kind reception of us this evening, nor the many kind friends we have met with here.

LETTERS FROM A COMPETITION WALLAH.

Concluded from the Bombay Gazette of the 3rd Feb.

(From Macmillan's Magazine for January.)

ABOUT THE HINDOO CHARACTER; WITH DIGRESSIONS HOME.

CALCUTTA, April 17, 1863.

In order to lay a foundation for a conception of the native character, it is essential first to clear away all our preconceived notions of what that character ought to be It is impossible to judge a Hindoo by any other known standard. He is not, like the North American Indian, a barbarian with a few sound ideas about the bearings of the stars and the habits of dear, and a few crude ideas about the Great Spirit and the future condition of his faithful dog. He is not, like the European of the middle ages, the member of a community, rude indeed as yet, and undeveloped, but replete with the gèrms of a vigorous civilization. The institutions of his country, though grotesque enough in our point of view, manifestly elaborate and mature as are recorded in history. He belongs to a social order, which dates far back into the depths of time, with innumerable well-defined grades and classes, with titles which were borne by his forefathers, when the ancestors of English dukes still paddled about in wicker canoes, when wild in woods the sanquinary man, whom the Williams of the day sported a suit of blue paint, on the principle that wiscounts, "when unadorned," are "adorned the most." He professes a religion compared with which all other creeds are mere par venus; which looks down on the venerable faith of Buddhism as a vulgar modern heresy, and watches the varying fortunes of Mahommedanism with the same contemptuous curiosity as that with which the Church of England regards the progress of the Revival movement. He still may recogniso at every turn the traces of a system of government, justice, and finance, as comprehensive and minute, though not so philosophical, as that which we have found in its place. His countrymen were bankers, and merchants, and shopkeepers, long before the renaissance era of European commerce; ere Venice had yet supplanted Amphitrite in the affections of Neptune; ere Britain was aware of the charter which had been drawn up for her benefit on the occasion of her rising from the azure main amidst a chanting but somewhat monotonous chorus of guardian angels. Broking, fand discounting, and forestalling, and retailing were going on briskly along either bank of the Ganges while Gurney and Overend were squabbling over the skin of a badger which they had trapped on the ground were the Exchange now stands; while Benham and Mason were driving a thriving trade in acorns, and Swan and Edgar were doing a good thing in woad; while Rothschild was compounding for his last grinder with some fierce chieftain in Franconia. Who can wonder that the member of such a society should differ radically from a Frenchman or a German; not as savage differs from a civilized man, but as one man differs from another who has been brought up amidst an entirely dissimilar set of ideas, scenes, associations, and influences? The day has long passed when the Bengalee could be disposed of by being termed a "mild Hindoo," and I trust that it will not be long before he will cease to be disposed of by being called a "damned nigger."

In the constitution of the native mind, the fundamental characteristic is want of stamina, and this defect is the favourite text of the abuse levelled against the Hindoo by his enemies. The secret of our rapid conquest and secure tenure of the country is the absence of energy among the inhabitants. In every action of his life, the Bengalee makes it manifest that he is entirely without the earnestness of purpose which a Briton carries into his business, his pleasures, even his vices. Your native is perfectly contended to glisten and bask in the sun for days and weeks together, dozing waking to scratch his arms, and turn over, and dozing again. Conceive a Scotchman, not under the influence of whisky and unprovided with tobacco, lying on his back for two hours of daylight! He would never be able to recover his lost ground and catch up his brother Scotchmen in the race of life. John Stuart Mill has shown that "the standard of comfort indispensable in in the opinion of the labouring classes" is the ruling principle of social progress. Now, in India that standard is lamentably low. A penny or twopence a day will provided a man with rice enough to produce a pleasing sense of plethora; a single coarse cotton garment, a mat, and a brass lotah require no large outlay. He digs a great hole in the ground, and makes a dirtpie, which he calls a house. He grinds his curry on a stone prigged from an English graveyard, cooks his rice in an extempore oven on a fire of dried cow-dung, and eats till he "swells visibly before your very eyes." One good fit of dyspepsia, tempered by a pipe and a siesta, suffices for his sustenance. The great mass of the population will do just as much work as will earn them their simple but flatulent dinner, and not a stroke more. The distinctive traits of the Oriental and the Frank are strongly marked in their respective methods of limiting their exertions to their wants. An English navvy will work like a horse for four days out of the seven, and spend the other three in an Elysium of beer, bird's eye, pugilism and bull-terriers. A ryot lounges and snoozes over his business every day and all day long, except on some high fastival, when he splotches his turban with pink paint, and sets off to drink the water of the holy river in an exalted state of piety and bang, in the company of twenty or thirty of his neighbours, a tomtom, and two females of bad reputation.

The ordinary Hindoo has no feeling about the sacredness of toil. Honest, faithful performance you will expect from him in vain. A drunken, slobaunched mechanic in our own country will turn out what work he does, in first-rate style. A knavish, dissipated groom will bring your horse to the door in perfect condition, with not a hair out of place, as fresh he himself was the evening before. A native, on the contrary, must be watched from morning till night. He has no sense of shame in the matter of laziness, and considers himself horribly ill-used if he is kept to his duty. I learnt this fact during my first night on these shores. After half an hour's sleep, I began to dream that I was Dante, and that I was paying a visit to the Infernal regions under the guidance of Martin Tupper. Protected by his divine presence, I traversed the regions of torment, escaping with difficulty from the clutches of minor demons, who bore a strong resemblance to the Lascars in the service of the P. and O., until we arrived at the sanctum sanctorum of the Father of Lies, who received me very cordially. The atmosphere was hot, very hot; so hot that I had begun to think of negotiating a retreat, when an imp came up to his majesty, touched his horns respectfully, and said, "More coals, please Sir, for General Butler." At this moment I awoke in a fearful state of perspiration to see the punkah hanging motionless overhead. I sallied forth, and there was the bearer rolled up in his blanket, fast asleep; and this fellow had absolutely nothing else to do besides pulling a string for three hours and a half every night: the rest of the twenty-four he had at his own disposal. If you go to sleep on a journey, nothing is more usual than to find your palanquin on the ground at the side of the road, while half the men are gone to a village a mile off for a drink of water, and the other half are smoking in a circle and listening to a disquisition of the torch-carrier, who has just pronounced to the satisfaction of his audience that you are of lower caste that the Shib at the last dawk bungalow, because he wore a collar and waiscoat, while you travel without those badges of rank. It is difficult to imagine how any business was done before we came into the country—how any one ever made a road, or a boat, or a journey. The other day I was on visit at the house of a Maharaja. We were to set off at three in the morning, in palanquins, to catch a train at a distant station. Most minute arrangements had been made over night. Our servants were to start on an elephant at one A.M., our baggage on bullock carts, and we followed at three, while we were to find breakfast ready at a quarter before three. At five minutes before three I awoke by chance, and, out of a household of a hundred and more, not a soul was stirring. They had all gone to bed, not with a determination to oversleep themselves, but absolutely indifferent whether they ever slept again or not. This utter want of conscience in everything that concerns industry is very trying to men who employ natives in large numbers; and a natural-indignation is too apt to render such men oblivious of the fact that the most idle, worthless, servile, timed ryot is the equal of the Viceroy himself in his rights of man and citizen.

Unfortunately, this want of truthfulness leavens the whole being of the Bengalee. And here, though I use the language of the most cruel foes of the native, I entreat you to believe that the same language may be employed with very different ends. Facts are facts. In addition to be drawn from them is the vital point. Is a firm friend of the Hindoo, a devout believer in the destinies of the race, to blink his eyes to grand faults of the Hindoo character, because those faults from a pretext for those who desire to lower the peasant proprietor to the condition of a serf? Let us boldly take the worst the native has not got, and then ask what we and we shall find no reason for despair as to what he will be. It is not too much to assert that the mass of Bengalees have no notion of truth and falsehood. During the earliest weeks of Indian life one is amused or irritated, as the case may be, by the transparency or ingenuity of the lies which surround one. The first Mofussil town at which I spent any time was Patna. When my servant heard that we were going thither, he appeared to be in high glee, and said that he had a papa and mamma at Patna. Pleased at his filial piety, I gave him some hours' leave in the course of every day, but dreamed not that the services were represented by a hideous venal sweetheart of eight-and-thirty. At Mofussilpore his papa and mamma were succeeded by his brother and sister, at Chupra by his uncle and aunt. As we went from station to station he had reason to regret that he had been so extravagant with his relations at first setting out. By the time we came to Gya he had exhausted the whole connexion, and was reduced to the clumsy expedient of transporting the author and authoress of his being from Patna in search of employment. You are obliged to engage a servant with your eyes shut, for you have only a native's testimonials which he brings for your inspection refer to some other man. A lady told me that three ayahs applied to her consecutively, one dirtier than another, with precisely the same set of testimonials. But, however deeply engrained in the Hindoo nature are habits of mendacity, there is good ground for believing that this habit may be corrected or modified in time. Under favourable circumstances a native can refrain from saying the thing that is not. Powerful Rajahs and high-born Zemindars are too proud and independent to lie and cozen. There are abundance of signs which must convince those who do not in their heart of hearts wish that the Hindoo may continue "always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies," that the Hindoo is capable of speaking the truth, just as he is capable of reading Gibbon, wearing peg-top trousers and drinking bottled ale. Bengalees who have received an English education, and who mix much with Englishmen, have learnt to appreciate the English feeling about veracity. The Jemmadar, or headman of a factory, who is high in the confidence and much in the company of his master, is often every whit as trustworthy as a Norfolk of Yorkshire bailiff. Who can doubt, then, that among the many blessings which England will have conferred upon India, truth will not be wanting? At present she is certainly lying with Hope at the bottom of the tank in Short's bazaar.

The love of gain is strong in the Hindoo, but not so strong as to counteract his aversion for what an Englishman would call work. His covetousness displays itself in a penchant for saving money that amounts to a mania, and in the popularity of all occupations which afford an opportunity for turning two-thirds of an anna without any great exertion of mind or body. Your Bengalee dearly loves a contract. He is the ideal contractor as far as his own interests are concerned. He will spare no trouble or time to buy the article at an absurdly low price, and of the worst quality that can by any possibility pass muster. If there is any quiet little knavery practicable, he marks it with the glance of a vulture. The universal "dustoorie" is a singular monument of the petty peculation which has been going on throughout Bengal for thousands of years. Every agent employed to make a purchase, great or small, pocketing a commission unknown to his principal. This commission is called "dustoorie," or "the customary sum;" the amount being regulated by the impudence of the buyer, and the anxiety of the seller to dispose of his goods. A native prince, who agreed to take the house and furniture of a gentleman about to leave the country at a valuation, and to deduct from the price, on the ground that he was his own agent. The rascality and acuteness of the servants in European families are something stupendous. A bad servant cheats you right and left. A good servant takes less and less every year that he lives with you, but he will always take something. He could not reconcile it with his conscience to impugn the institution of the dustoorie. If you give your man a rupee to pay a cab, he puts the coin in his pocket, and arranges the matter when your back is turned. If you bid him throw a few pice into a beggar's lap, he takes his percentage after a bargain made on a great length and with much heat. But if never occurs to the arch-rogue in the beggar to dispute his right to a throat, throw it into the camp, and go in a body to the magistrate, to accuse the Sahibs of a murder!

On another occasion, Mildred, in company with two planters of his acquaintance, drove over to visit a friend, who lived at a considerable distance from the station. They had given him no previous intimation to expect them, but people in India can be hospitable on very short notice, and he soon set before them cry and, fowls, and beer and cheroots. As they were chatting over their tobacco, after a jolly tiffin, they heard the howl of a jackal in the vicinity of the bungalow, and it was proposed to sally forth and have a shot at him. The firearms in a planter's house are always in condition for immediate use; so the host loaded a rifle, and went out with one of his guests, while Mildred and the other remained among the soda-water bottles. After some time a shot was heard, and soon after the pair returned, pale and agitated. The master of the house said "Mildred I believe I have shot a man, but we did not dare to go and look." It appears they could not find the jackal; so, in the wantonness of men who were full of meat, and drink, and smoke, they took a shot at a sheep which was feeding about a furlong off. As the gun was fired, a man sprang up out of the grass behind the animal, and dropped again before he was well on his feet. Mildred went to the spot, and found a peasant stone dead, with a ball through the heart. Now for the sequel The relations of the poor fellow prosecuted the planter for murder, and more—that he had tied the deceased to a tree, beaten him cruelly, outraged him in the most foul manner, and finally put him out of his misery by deliberately firing at him from the distance of a few yards. This vindictive wicked lie was supported in every particular by a number of the villagers. The presence of his three countrymen, a happy chance, and nothing more, alone saved the prisoner from condemnation. From that day "forard" (such was the conclusion "which Mildred drew from the circumstance) "I resolved, if ever I was on a "jury, never to convict a European of a "capital crime, on native testimony." I endeavoured to show him that his resolution was illogical, and that the consequences of it would be most disastrous; that if we rejected the evidence of Hindoos when the life of an Englishman was in question, we must refuse to admit it on any other occasion whatsoever; the result of which would be that, instead of providing the people of India with justice of superior quality to that dealt out by their own countrymen, we should banish law and order altogether. But I think master and Rory, Thakker and Sphinx very good gentlemens, and give dishkount, and its the Post ofice and Elekrik Telegremps what made Ekklips come rong day; and if you will put it in your paper Post office peoples very mad, and tare wigs, and kick punkawallah, but erklips come all right yesterday after rumpus.

"I pour native boy rite butiful English, and rite good Sirkulars for Mateland Sahib and Chamber of Commerce very cheap, and gives one rupee eight annas per diem, but new man say he make betterer English, and put it all rong, and I give one rupee, so I leave the gentlemen's and come to you if you will give two eight per diem. I can make potery and country korrespondance.

"Yours trully,

"MOFUSSIL."

Of all avenues to wealth, that most peculiar to this country is the tortuous path of litigation. The native regards a court of law, not as the bulwark of the innocent, and the refuge of the wronged, but as a prize-ring, which affords a fair field and no favour; a stock-exchange, where fortunes are to be made by cleverness and industry, and lost by carelessness and stupidity; where all men have an equal chance, and no one need rely on the justice of his cause, or the blamelessness of his life, or any such natural advantage which he may possess over his fellows. The wealthiest and most respected man in a district will often be one who dates his prosperity from a suit which, as everybody is well aware, was got up on a tissue of lies, suborination by unlimited perjury, and a document discovered at the bottom of a chest in the Zepana, just in time to be produced in court. His neighbours speak of him as the society of an English provincial town speaks of a man who began life under a counter and ends it in the parlour of the country bank, whither he has pushed his way by dint of prudence and frugality. Great families carry on their feuds in the cutcherries and the Zillah courts instead of in the tented field. Accusations and counter accusations of murder, violence, fraud, writs of ejectment and trespass, appeals, nuisances, false writs, false witnesses, false dates—such are the weapons which are familiar to the Percies and Douglases, the Capulets and Montagues of Bengal and Bahar. A planter confessed to a friend of mine, that he had been reduced to the verge of ruin by a rajah, who trumped up three actions in succession, and gained them all. The Englishman, however, eventually won back the ground which he had lost in a suit, the facts of which had been invented and arranged by his agent and zeminadar. Amidst such and entagled mass of chicane, falsehood, and inaccuracy, a judge requires a local experience of many years and successful natural discernment, to arrive with any certainty at a conclusion, and even with these advantages he is often misled. A Hindoo never sticks at a lie, but in the witness-box he surpasses himself. Even if there is no intention to deceive, the native has not got what has been called the habit of examination of an English barrister. A bold big lawyer will make a ryot contradict himself ten times in as many sentences. The testimony of a single one of our countrymen has more weight with the court than that of any number of Hindoos, a circumstance which puts a terrible instrument of power into the hands of able, unscrupulous and grasping Englishmen. It is no uncommon thing for a rich native to purchase an estate in the name of a dependent, who farms it for his master's profit, partly from an innate dislike of open dealing, partly from an ancient prejudice against presenting to the world an appearance of wealth—the fear of the swelled head when money but the poor were safe. On one occasion, a zeminadar brought some valuable indigo works without taking the precaution of binding by a document the agent to whom the factory was nominally to belong. An Englishman in the neighbourhood got at the agent, and bribed and bullied him into making over the whole concern to himself, knowing well that, in the absence of written evidence, the word of a European would carry the day. And small wonder, when every week a dozen cases come into court in which a plain fact, asserted on oath by a score of men, is denied on oath by another score.

India is the country for those conscientious barristers who have doubts about the morality of advocating a cause which they believe to be unfounded. If Felix Graham came out here he would lead the bar within five years, and his conscience would be a charming addition to Calcutta society. He would be utterly unable to make out whether his client was the wronged or the wronger, guilty or not guilty. He might say to himself, "We employ perjury, it is true, but the other side employ both perjury and forgery. We bring forward fifteen witnesses, who would not speak truth if they could, but the other side brings forward as many "who could not speak truth if they "would." Last month, at Mofussilpore, I witnessed a case which came before Benson, and which he referred to Tom. A shopkeeper complained that, as he was walking across the street, one of his neighbours fell on him, knocked him down with a cudgel, and, as he lay insensible on the ground, robbed him of thirteen rupees. The produced seven witnesses, who confirmed circumstantially his whole statement. It eventually turned out that the prisoner struck the prosecutor on the back with a light switch, and that the rupees and the insensibility were an episode which had no foundation in fact. The proceedings in a case where natives are concerned always remind me of the scene at a public school, when a disputed point occurs during an interesting match. Last winter, I witnessed a game of football at Harrow between two boarding-houses, each twelve boys (well known publicity (that is to say, the eleven players and their umpire), swore that the ball had blown midway through the base; while twelve other boys, of equally known probity, swore that it had touched one of the poles. What would Paley say to this? Which of these two prejudications would he find it unable to resist? My friend Mofassil friend, who has lived for twenty years in constant communication with the people of the country, at time seeing none but black faces for six months on end, has a very low opinion of native evidence. He is a credible authority on this point, inasmuch as he is a real friend of the Hindoo, and is adored by the population of the neighbourhood. Ryots, who have a suit in court, are very importunate to have him called as a witness in their favour. A man lately entreated the magistrate to summon my friend to testify to his character. On being asked whether he had ground for believing that Mildred knew anything about him, he replied that he had once fined him ten rupees for cattle stealing! When Mildred was a very young man, he bought a village from a zemindar who sold it cheap, because the inhabitants had for some years past refused to pay a pice of rent. As the new proprietor was well aware that his tenants enjoyed a very evil reputation for theft, dacoity, and manslaughter, he called his friends and neighbours together, and rode over with some force to collect the arrears. It happened that cholera was rife in the village; so the party encamped for the night on a spot about a mile distant. Late in the evening, the head man, accompanied by six or seven others, came to Mildred, and told him that, unless he cleared off in the course of the morrow, they would bring the corpse of a ryot who had died of the epidemic, cut the throat, throw it into the camp, and go in a body to the magistrate, to accuse the Sahibs of a murder!

On another occasion, Mildred, in company with two planters of his acquaintance, drove over to visit a friend, who lived at a considerable distance from the station. They had given him no previous intimation to expect them, but people in India can be hospitable on very short notice, and he soon set before them cry and, fowls, and beer and cheroots. As they were chatting over their tobacco, after a jolly tiffin, they heard the howl of a jackal in the vicinity of the bungalow, and it was proposed to sally forth and have a shot at him. The firearms in a planter's house are always in condition for immediate use; so the host loaded a rifle, and went out with one of his guests, while Mildred and the

It was dusk before the procession had returned and re-entered the chapel; the candles were lit, a hymn sung, and the ceremony was closed with the customary priestly blessing. The effect of this display upon the Indians was very marked, and no one present, who was familiar with Indian heathen customs, could fail to rejoice at the contrast it presented to a Medicine dance, or Scalp dance, or a Dog feast, which were once celebrated upon the same camping ground before the Roman Catholic missionaries succeeded in winning the Montagnais from their earlier customs and superstitions, and instilling into their minds the germs of a better hope, however much it may be clouded in the form in which it is presented to them, with other superstitions of a more refined and exalted character.

The burying-ground at Seven Islands is close to the chapel. It contains the remains of Nasquapees, who have come from their distant hunting grounds to see the *robe noire*. To many of these people the visit to the coast is a journey to the grave; comparatively few return. "They die," said an old French Canadian half breed to me, "they die like rotten sheep as soon as they get here; the climate kills them; they cannot stand the damp sea air; they catch cold and go off at once." "What brings them here?" I asked. "Well, sir, it's the priest. He tells Domenique, Bartelmi, and a lot of others, who go to winter in the Nasquapee country, to bring them down, and as soon as they come they die, some in a month, some in a year. Look at those who came here last year: they can't hunt; they'll die before next spring." "But is not the priest quite right to induce these heathen Indians to come and learn something about the Christian religion?" "Ah! that's another thing. No doubt it's for the good of their souls, but the poor creatures die off as soon as they come, and, to my mind, they might just as well live a few years in their own country. It's no use coming here to die; but then there is the religion; it's a difficult matter; perhaps it's better to die a Christian than to live a heathen." "Wiser and better men than you and I have made the same remark before." "Perhaps so, sir, I am an ignorant man—a tapper, and nothing more than a tapper; but I am sorry to see these poor creatures come down to the coast and die. They don't show their trouble before other people, but when they are alone how I have seen them heave and cry as if their hearts would burst!" "Are you speaking of the Nasquapees?" "Yes; I was thinking of them, but the Montagnias are the same. It's not a year since a fine young Nasquapee with two wives came down the St. Marguerite to Seven Islands. He died of influenza before he had been here six months. The women came to me to buy his winding-sheet. I said to them, 'Is Appe-muskis dead?' 'Not yet,' one replied. 'Had you not better wait a while?' I said to his wives, for I felt sorry for them, and did not want to take the marten skin they brought to pay for it. They shook their heads. 'No, no,' said one; 'he will die with the setting sun; give me the winding-sheet.' Now to look at these women's faces, you would not think that there was much the matter with them, but then it's their custom; both Montagnais and Nasquapees always do it. Well, sir, two days after that poor fellow was buried, I was away in the woods on the other side of the bay. I walked to the beach and saw a canoe lying; I knew it was one of Appe-muskis wives, so I went into the woods and listened, thinking I heard her coming through the bush. I crept near to look. She was sitting crouched up on a fallen tree; her head was bent down on her knees. She was crying out some words in Nasquapee, which, though very like Montagnais, I can't always understand. At last I caught her saying several times, 'To die so far, far, far from home!' I krew then what she was sobbing about, and crept back to the beach. When I got there I fired off my gun. In two minutes the squaw came from the woods chewing a bit of gum, but to look at her, you wouldn't have thought she'd a care on her mind. I glanced at her close to make sure, and I say where she had brushed off her tears; but she chewed away at her bit of gun as if nothing was the matter with her."

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Kenrick, Captain, B., 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Sheppard, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Brown, Lieutenant, H. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Fisher, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Davidson, officiating Deputy Inspector General, R. H., Medical Department, to join to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of state for India on the 29th January 1864.

Ensign H. A. Laye, General List.
Surgeon J. Y. Smith, Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Lieut. T. M. Ward, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Ensign F. H. Gordon, General List attached to 7th Regiment N. I.
Ensign W. C. Morris General List, attached to 7th Regiment N. I.
Captain J. W. W. Pierce, 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. E. M. V. James, 10th Regiment. N. I.
School Master W. W. Clifford.
Captain H. P. Sykes, 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 2nd Feb. 1864.

The Superintendent of Floating Batteries is permitted to enter Mr. Frank Winslow as Gunner of the Telegraph Hulk *Coseliner* from this day.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
3	Gil Blas	Groward	Colombo, Jan. 20.
	Goolnaz (s)	Dewar	Surat, Feb. 2.
	Rob Roy	Blacklock	Galle, Jan. 17.
	Faize Allum	Weir	Calcutta, Jan.
	Nedjee (s)	Cheetham	Aden, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
3	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Tilly (s)	Samuels	Mauritius.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Dumann.
	Shah Allum	Naccoda	Joodia and Hoododa.
	Neptune Car	Murphy	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Barque *Gil Blas*, from Colombo.—Sighted eight vessels during the voyage, names unknown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Her Majesty's steamer *Goolenee*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Lewin; Captain Sheppard of Bombay Staff Corps.
Per Steamer *Nedjee*, from Aden.—Mr. H. Lyons and Mr. J. Walker.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, for Dumann.—Mr. Ardaseer Rustomjee Esq.; Perozby and Mr. Dadee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Ship *Cremahhay Hemahhay*, for Boston.
Brig T. S. *Flor De Goa*, for Mozambique.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 10s. 0d
"	(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To London	(Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £3 5s. 0d.
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1864.

London.

Malvern—128 bags cotton, 138¼ cwt., Rugnnath Ramchunder and Co.; 578 piece E. teeth, 37-2-12 lbs., Soonderjee Morarjee.
Coleroon—755 bundles surasseed, 377½ cwt., Ramdass Walljee; 164 bags linseed, 396 cwt., Sulleem Marteen.
Walmer Castle—174 packages coffee, 20¾ cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 26 cases chundroor, 30-1-5 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 111 bales rapeseed, 165¼ cwt., Thackersey and Gooculdas; 8 packages cardamoms, 9-1-14 lbs., Dyall Jairaz.

Liverpool.

Bloomer—500 bundles country gall, 25 cwt., Mohundsby Rovzee; 100 bales munjeets, 327-0-3 lbs., Jeejee Sewjee.
Coleroon—755 bundles surasseed, 377½ cwt., Ramdass Walljee; 164 bags linseed, 396 cwt., Sulleem Marteen.
Red Jacket—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Vusunjee Ludha.
Royal Alfred—104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Nurbaram Velljee; 391 bales cotton, 1183 cwt., Ravoojee Coovergur; 25 bales cotton, 87 cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co.
Clydesdale—175 bags linseed, 262¼ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.
Idaua—805 bundles linseed, 402½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Gilbert Thompson—800 bags linseed, 1200 cwt., Nemchund Vasunjee.
City of Agra—69 bundles rapeseed, 34½ cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.
Radnagore—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 79 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Eagle—600 bags linseed, 200 cwt., Cooverjee Chutoorbhoz; 315 bags linseed, 472½ cwt., Narronjee Sewjee.
Golden Dream—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Pegasus—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Hurrichunder Wittoba and Co.
Erasine—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.
Celestial Empire—115 bags linseed, 172½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
War Cloud—1 case brandy, Edward Bates and Co.
Dorothy—103 bales cotton, 357¼ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 123 bundles hemp, 125 cwt., Thackersey Hurridass.
Queen of Beauty—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.
Kishare—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Ragowjee Chutoorbhoy.
Stuart—500 bundles surasseed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amoolnck.
Belgravia—92 bales cotton, 322 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.
Baron Macauley—250 bales wool, 750 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Havre.

Alaya—49 bales cotton, 159½ cwt., Hormusjee Jumsetjee Sons and Co.
City of Carlisle—46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Assaria Virjee.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—170 bags linseed, 255 cwt., Lee and Brown.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. . signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Colcroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
685 Malwa, Charles—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 29)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
1009 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1054 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1091 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
973 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c.1. Dec.18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1578 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 15)
148 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. 1. Jan. 22)
830 Confidence, Herly—Cassen & Co.
709 Dorothy, Thompson—G.S. King & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1019 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 17)
987 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 15)
1004 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 27)
1082 Enzine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Gobden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
835 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 9)
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 31)
887 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. 1. Jan. 3)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1187 Protector, Clark—D. Morwanjee & Co.
1082 Palmurai,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 28)
1238 Queen of Australia, Radolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c.1. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peterson—Remmy, Scovell & Co.
737 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 8.)
1329 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 17)
958 Scandinia, Nelson—M. Nasserwanjee. (c. 1. Dec. 31)
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
979 Thalia, Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.1. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Selden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.1.Jan.16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Cullison—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 23)
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.1.Jan.23)

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 6)
816 Clef, Bezer—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 16)
690 Marie et Nelli, Augulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

1499 Charlotte, Callendar. (c. 1. Jan. 16)

FOR MOULMEIN.

1019 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

NOT FIXED.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
774 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anna Reddin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
Azuline.
1190 Britisher, Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1120 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
699 Dorothy, Brace—Remington & Co.
441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun—Volkart Brothers & Co.
432 Gil Blas—Volkart Brothers & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1253 Hussey, Hillier—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
719 Highland Light—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Mary, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
193 Maricita, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
709 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock.
1169 Rowena Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Shanghae—Leslie.
1168 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
431 Sunlee—A. and Huskie & Co.
Thule (s)
637 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
433 Tropique, Saing, Jules Siegfried & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian,
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
Singapore, Collett.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
690 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dovercourt, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Curseljee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elnslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Lencothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Banking Company	20	.....	20 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	90 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of Londonand China	250	6 do.	177 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	58 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	18½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Calabar Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p.sh.
Elphinstone Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	
Do. B. "	5,000	.....	Rs. 33,000.
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Press and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Franjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.	100	.....	nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
General Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,450 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 175 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		97¼
"	Loan 1835-36	96½
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		106¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		115

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 223
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 1054
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (2nd Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	"	575 to 590
Old Showaggur, (ready.)	"	570 to 575
New Oomravuttee	"	625 to 630
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	570 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawginol	"	650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	620 to 622
Old Veeravul	"	535 to 540
New Khandeish	"	610 to 615
Old Poratebe	"	555 to 560
New Accota	"	630 to 635
Old Mangalore	"	545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa. Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 10 to 5 11
Gingellymzed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	38 to 39
	"	30 to 31 Nominal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand 1 1¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK. (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The rate of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, when so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe generland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For	3 months		3 per cent. per annum
Do.	6	do.	4 do.
Do.	12	do.	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 3rd February 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £500) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
3	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		2s. 0¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Head Office in Calcutta for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home or to the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઈ તરેડીગ અનદ બેકીગ આસોશિયન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3	Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. "
Sight			1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-58 cts.	"
3	Do.	Do.	2-53 " "
Sight			2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3	months' notice	3	per C